

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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BUILDING A BOYLE MACHINE

GOVERNOR BOYLE never loses an opportunity to strengthen his political forces. His efforts are directed to this one end for the purpose of satisfying his craving for power. He insists on having all commissions and state organizations directly under his thumb where he can pull the strings and watch his puppets act. Needless to say these must do as they are told and the result is the promise of one of the strongest political machines ever attempted in Nevada. The latest move in this direction is in the form of a harmless enough looking bill providing that printing of ballots and other work of election shall be done at Carson City by the public printer. The aim is obvious. It is nothing less than centralizing power by adding to the number of pensioners on the payroll through a stab at private interests which are engaged in a legitimate business represented by an investment of thousands of dollars. While building up a machine at the capital the movement seeks to destroy the business of men who are doing their utmost to develop the state and whose recognition and financial emolument is never adequate to the time, labor and capital engaged in the work of boosting Nevada. The workings of the proposed system would augment the power already too largely centralized in Carson City and give the administration a greater grip on its precarious tenure of life. The movement would take printers away from small towns and swell the payroll which the governor seeks to establish at Carson City. The actions of Mr. Boyle in the past warrant the assumption that he cannot think of anything more laudable than raising up a vast political power entrenched at the capital. His previous record shows this to be the case for one of his first acts on taking office was to compel the state engineer, who happened to be of the Republican persuasion to divide his patronage with Democratic papers. The position of the state engineer is appointive at the pleasure of the governor and therefore the incumbent had to do what he was told on the penalty of losing his job. Consequently all advertising for water rights had to be distributed among the Democratic papers supporting the administration. There was nothing original about this device which was patterned after the order of Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, who, on assuming office, directed that no public patronage be extended to Republican newspapers. Every publisher knows how ruthlessly this mandate was carried out. Inexpensive of the men paying for the advertising the publication had to be secured in a newspaper friendly to the Wilson administration. No other need apply. That is where Boyle got his great idea of building up a powerful state machine through the unwilling cooperation of interests engaged in developing the state.

It is safe to say that not a solitary newspaper in Nevada will stand for this latest gouge on their moderate earnings and it is believed that the Republican senate will put a quietus on this measure when it reaches that house for action.

STATE INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE

NONE of the fool bills before the house is that providing for an extension of the benefits of the Nevada industrial commission to every employer of labor regardless of the number of persons he hires or the desire of the employer or employee to be counted among the state beneficiaries. It is a rank injustice to suggest the consumption of this power which would prove a serious handicap to numerous lines of business employing few men. There is no excuse for forcing this load on the minor industries of the state which would not derive any benefit from participation while being taxed heavily for the privilege of carrying such insurance. Under the present system insurance is optional with the employer, who is compelled to display a notice to the effect that those working for him accept service at their own risk and that the employer shall not be held for any damages except where neglect or ordinary precautions do not exempt him from recourses in the event of an accident maiming any of his help. The proposition is a bold effort on the part of the industrial commission to increase its receipts and thus reduce its extra hazardous losses. When the system was adopted by the people of Nevada it was distinctly understood that it should not apply to other than the extra hazardous lines of work such as mining which was a benevolent legislation that met with the approval of the companies directly interested. The mining companies, for instance, were frequently subjected to harassing litigation through shyster lawyers encouraging injured workers to make inordinate demands for compensation. Few of these suits ever resulted in granting substantial damages and the ambulance chasers got the major part of the award. So far as relieving the mining companies of this annoyance the state insurance was accepted as a good thing. There is no denying the advantage of the poor man being in a position where he can look forward to a specific indemnity for injuries and in that respect the law has worked mutually to the advantage of employer and employee. But to go and saddle every little shop in Nevada with state insurance is to place a handicap on industrial development which suffers now from competing with the cheap labor of adjoining states.

RAILROAD COMMISSION

TWO vacancies exist on the Nevada railroad commission. One of these was caused by the death of that able statesman and executive, Judge Bartine, whose removal inflicted an irreparable loss. The other is caused by expiration of the appointment of Commissioner Simmons, a Republican member of the board whose knowledge of the railroad requirements of Nevada was acquired in his own business where he was led to investigate gross discrimination in transportation as it affected his own business. Through this direct method Mr. Simmons brought to the board an acute perception of facts that militated against development of commercial lines in this state and favored the shippers and jobbers of Utah and

California. He was one of the first to point out the gross injustice of the long back haul clause in all transcontinental shipping contracts through which the Nevada business man was penalized for trying to operate in this state. He was charged more for delivery of goods with a shorter haul than the man who was 300 to 500 miles further from the originating point of the shipment. At no time was there any sense in the reasoning of the railroads that they had to compete with water transportation on the coast and that this water transportation should govern the cost of delivery in Nevada on the assumption that the basic rate was that established by shipping lines between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Mr. Simmons conducted one of the largest mercantile establishments in Reno where he has devoted the best years of his life in promoting a business that would serve as the entering wedge for a domestic distributing system. He has been successful through the application of proper business methods but, at the same time, he has had to make a valiant fight to retain his foothold in the jobbing business which has been menaced by the favored competitors of Sacramento, San Francisco and Salt Lake. Through his practical experience Mr. Simmons qualified for the position on the railroad commission which the law provides shall be filled by a Republican. Mr. Simmons has served faithfully as a business man and with a business man's sense of doing things. His knowledge of economic conditions in this state cannot be surpassed and his general qualifications such that it would be almost impossible to find another man fitted to take the place he now holds. Throughout his term he has demonstrated his ability and capacity for handling delicate situations and such men should be encouraged to continue in the service of the state which stands in need of such constructive talent during the crucial years ahead of the whole western country.

WILD WEST DIVISION GAINS FAME IN FRANCE

(By Associated Press)

CAMP LEWIS, Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 10.—How the 346th field artillery, which left for France as part of the "Wild West" division, displayed such efficiency upon arriving in France that the organization was relieved from the division and designated as "army artillery" was told by men of the command upon their return here.

Since September, 1918, the 346th, comprising men of the Pacific coast, has not been a member of the division but equipped with motor-driven French 75s, have been "army artillery."

Soon after the regiment arrived in France it was ordered to Souge, an artillery training camp, where the men received five weeks intensive artillery instruction. So high was the standard set by the Americans that they were given the new title earned by but one other outfit in the United States expeditionary force—the 301st.

While the 75s were loaned to the Americans by France it was specified that any repairs to the recoil mechanism should be done by

Frenchmen. This part of the famous French gun is a military secret and despite the friendship between the two nations France insisted that the gun be repaired by her soldiers.

Officers of the 346th said here today that so delicate are the recoil features of the cannon that a glass of water placed on the barrel would not spill a drop as the gun dropped back into placement following fire. No French 75, the officers stated, had ever been captured by the Germans without the breech mechanism being wrecked beyond the possibility of repair or duplication.

MEMORY OF ROOSEVELT HONORED BY CONGRESS

(Continued from Page One.)

Necessity to prick the sides of his intent. Theodore Roosevelt put behind him reputation as a life of sports and pleasure, to gather ease, to an amateur's career in one of the fine arts, perhaps to a money making business.

"How he refused to read the pleasant paths that opened to him on all sides and took the rough road of which led over the rough road of off and action, his life discloses. Mr. Lodge outlined the life of the man who came to pay such a big part in the nation's life. With delicate health and near-sightedness in childhood, he became by sheer hard work an athlete and a rifle shot. This was typical, said Mr. Lodge. He spoke of how Roosevelt persisted in the unusual, how he made himself a national figure in one year at the age of 24 while serving in the New York state legislature, how he fought and won for civil service reforms when civil service was scoffed at by influential leaders and how he applied himself strenuously to the task of expelling favoritism and politics from the New York police force, through which "a purely local office became national in his hands, and his picture appeared in the shops of European cities.

Concluding, Senator Lodge said: "Theodore Roosevelt's ideal of public service was to be found in his life, and as his life drew to its close he had to meet his ideal of sacrifice face to face. All his sons went from him to the war and one was killed upon the field of honor.

"This is not the place to speak of his private life, but within that sacred circle no man was ever more fortunate in the utter devotion of a noble wife, and the passionate love of his children. The absolute purity and beauty of his family life tells us why the pride and interest which his fellow countrymen felt in him were always touched with the warm light of love. In the home, so dear to him, in his sleep, death came, and—

"So Valiant-for-Truth passed over and all the trumpets sounded for him on the other side."

MICKIE SAYS



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Connections at Ludlow for Arizona and Southwest. Standard sleepers leave Beatty Monday and Thursday for Los Angeles. Leave Los Angeles Tuesday and Saturday.

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Train 24 arrives 6:05 A. M.
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THE TONOPAH BANKING CORPORATION

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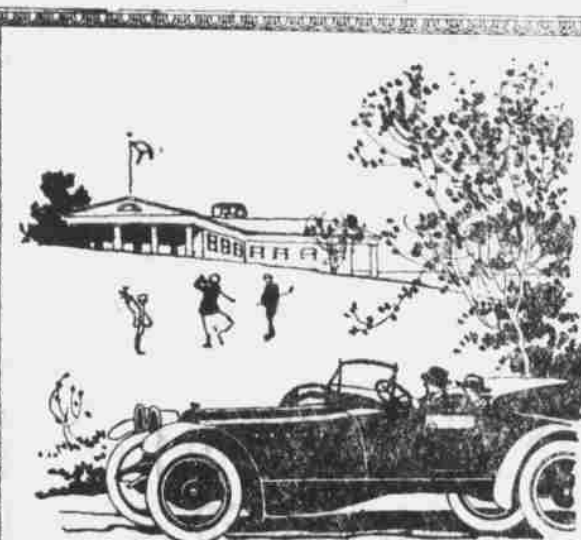


brings its wants. It may be a servant, a situation, something to buy, sell or exchange. Some people want rooms; some people have rooms to rent.

No matter what it is, big or little, a small notice among the BONANZA want ads will bring satisfaction, because



BONANZA Want Ads
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You Can Expect More From GOODYEAR TIRES

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We can tell you more about them.

Belling, Hose and Vulcanizing

CAMPBELL & KELLY

MAIN STREET

LESS SNOW THAN FOR A DECADE

VISALIA, Cal., Feb. 10.—Old timers of this section, who are experienced in mountaineering, declare it possible at the present time to make the trip from the western slope of the Sierra Nevada in Tuolumne county, across the Mt. Whitney range into Lone Pine, Inyo county, about. Such a trip, in other years, would have been considered impossible, but the pioneers declare there is less snow in the mountains this year than for a decade. The usual snow storm period has passed with a fall so light as to create some concern among water users of the lowlands, who predict the irrigation streams will be very low during the late summer.

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